

April 8

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April 10

WEEKLY FISH MARKET.

Trade in both salt and fresh fish is dull, but receipts have been larger than for some time. Many fares have been brought down here from Boston to split and several of the Georges handline fleet have come home with good fares. Two of the halibut fleet have been in with fine trips. No mackerel have yet been reported to the southward.

The Board of Trade prices on fresh codfish have been dropped 25 cents per hundred weight on large and mediums and a price set on Peak fresh cod. Fresh haddock have been dropped to \$1.15. These prices are to go into effect Monday.

The receipts at this port for the week ending April 8 are

486,000 lbs. fresh cod.
20,000 lbs. hake.
1,023,000 lbs. haddock.
104,00 lbs. halibut.
98,000 lbs. cusk.
317,000 lbs. salt cod.
1000 qtls. cured fish.

Salt Fish from Vessel.

	Board of Trade Prices	Outside Sales
Large Georges cod (handline)	5.00	5.00
Medium Georges cod (handline)	4.00	4.00
Large Georges cod (trawl)	4.25	4.25
Medium Georges cod (trawl)	3.25	3.25
Large handline cod from deck caught east of Cape Sable Medium do.		
Large trawl bank cod	4.00	4.00
Medium trawl bank cod	3.50	3.50
Large dory handline cod Medium do.		

Fresh Fish from Vessel (To Split)

All large cod caught on La Have bank and to the westward	2.25	2.25
Medium do.	1.75	1.75
All large cod caught to the eastward of La Have Bank	2.00	2.00
Medium do.	1.62 1-2	1.62 1-2
Cusk	1.75	1.75
Eastern Haddock	1.15	1.15
Western Haddock	1.15	1.15
Eastern Hake	.90	.90
Western hake,	.90	.90
Pollock	.70	.70

Other Prices from Vessel.

Hake sounds, 4 cts. per lb.
Livers, soft 30 cts. per bucket; hard, 30 cts. per bucket.
Fresh Bank halibut (white) 10 cts. per lb.
Fresh Bank halibut (gray) 8 cts. per lb.
Georges halibut, 10 cts. and 8 cts. per lb. for white and gray.

Local Quotations of Cured Fish.

Cured Large Georges cod	\$7.50 to 8.00	per qtl.
Cured Medium Georges cod	6.50	
Cured large Bank cod	6.50	
Cured Medium Bank cod	6.00	
Kench cured large Bank cod	7.00	
Kench cured medium Bank cod	6.50	
Cured large shore cod	7.00	
Cured medium shore cod	6.00	
Cured cusk	5.50	
Cured hake	2.25	
Cured haddock	4.00	
Heavy salted pollock	2.75	
English cured pollock	3.75	
Large handline bank	7.00	
Medium handline bank	6.00	

Mackerel.

Shore 1s	\$18	per bbl.
Shore extra 1s	20	per bbl.
Shore bloaters	30	per bbl.
Nova Scotias	13.50	per bbl.
Prince Edward Island	15	per bbl.
Norway bloaters	34	per bbl.
Norway 1s	30	per bbl.
Norway 2s	25	per bbl.
New Irish	14 to 15	per bbl.

DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Francis J. O'Hara, Jr., via Boston, 70,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Yakima, via Boston, 60,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Mildred Robinson, via Boston, 30,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Genesta, via Boston, 40,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Matchless, via Boston.
Sch. Olive Hutchins, shore.

Today's Fish Market.

Board of Trade prices for salt and fresh fish:

Salt fish, handline Georges cod, \$5.00 per cwt. for large, \$4.00 for medium; trawl Georges cod, \$4.25 for large, \$3.25 for medium; trawl Bank cod, \$4.00 for large, \$3.50 for medium; hake, \$1.25; pollock, \$1.25; haddock, \$1.75; large cusk, \$2.50.

Fresh fish, large cod, \$2.25; medium cod, \$1.75; all cod caught to the eastward of La-Have bank, \$2.25, medium \$1.62 1-2; cusk, \$1.75; haddock, \$1.15; hake, 90 cts.; pollock, 70c; snapper codfish, 60 cts.; snapper cusk, 60 cts.

Bank halibut, 10 cts. per pound for white and 8 cts. for gray.

Boston.

Sch. James S. Steele, 14,000 haddock, 1400 cod.
Sch. Rose Standish, 6000 cod.
Sch. Mary A. Gleason, 6000 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. Mary Edith, 13,000 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. Fitz E. Oakes, 1500 haddock, 4000 cod.
Sch. Teresa and Alice, 12,000 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. Bertha M. Bailey, 13,000 haddock, 400 cod.
Sch. John M. Keene, 14,000 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. Jessie P., 200 haddock, 1300 cod.
Haddock, \$2 to \$2.50; large cod, \$3 to \$3.50; market cod, \$2.50 to \$3.

Big Stock.

Sch. Cavalier, Capt. Robert Porper, weighed off 37,000 pounds of halibut as the result of her recent trip, getting the fine stock of \$3855, the crew of 20 men sharing between \$85 and \$90 according to their handline fish.

Sending Bait to Halifax

Three hundred barrels of frozen shore herring bait were recently sent to Halifax from Boston, the goods being sold to a merchant there.

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Lower Prices for Shack.

The new Board of Trade prices for shack goes into effect this morning. Large eastern cod are now \$2.00, medium \$1.62 1-2, large cod caught to the westward of La Have bank are \$2.25, medium, \$1.75. Haddock are \$1.15.

Western Halibut Coming.

There is quite a lot of western halibut on the way to Boston and 300,000 pounds are due at that city this week.

A POOR SEAL CATCH.

St. Johns, April 10.—The steamer Leopard, with 2000 seals, and the Virginia Lake, with 10,000 seals, have arrived, the former with her machinery disabled. They report little improvement in the seal hunt. It is doubtful if the whole catch will exceed 160,000, as against 284,000 last year.

DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

To-day's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Mary F. Curtis, Georges, 60,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. J. H. Cronwell, shore.
Sch. Lillian, shore.
Sch. Julietta, shore.

Today's Fish Market.

Board of Trade prices for salt and fresh fish:

Salt fish, handline Georges cod, \$5.00 per cwt. for large, \$4.00 for medium; trawl Georges cod, \$4.25 for large, \$3.25 for medium; trawl Bank cod, \$4.00 for large, \$3.50 for medium; hake, \$1.25; pollock, \$1.25; haddock, \$1.75; large cusk, \$2.50.

Fresh fish, large cod, \$2.25; medium cod, \$1.75; all cod caught to the eastward of La-Have bank, \$2.25, medium \$1.62 1-2; cusk, \$1.75; haddock, \$1.15; hake, 90 cts.; pollock, 70c; snapper codfish, 60 cts.; snapper cusk, 60 cts.

Bank halibut, 10 cts. per pound for white and 8 cts. for gray.

Boston.

Sch. Mertie H. Perry, 15,000 haddock, 6200 cod, 500 hake, 200 pollock.
Sch. Annie and Jennie, 10,000 haddock.
Sch. Mattie D. Brundage, 12,000 haddock, 300 cod.
Sch. Rapidan, 5000 haddock, 700 cod.
Sch. Catherine D. Enos, 5000 haddock, 100 cod.
Sch. Philip P. Manta, 15,000 haddock, 2000 cod.
Sch. Frances Silva, 6000 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. Viking, 9000 haddock, 400 cod.
Sch. Mary C. Santos, 27,000 haddock, 15,000 cod.
Sch. Dorothy, 25,000 haddock, 1500 cod.
Sch. Nellie G. Adams, 18,000 haddock, 4000 cod.
Sch. Stranger, 7000 haddock, 500 cod, 2000 cusk.
Sch. Katherine M. Burke, 80,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 400 cusk, 800 halibut.
Sch. Mildred V. Nunan, 16,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 2000 hake, 6000 cusk.
Sch. Manomet, 10,000 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. Monarch, 45,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 1000 halibut.
Sch. Dixie, 8500 haddock, 400 cod.
Sch. Mary E. Cooney, 20,000 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. James S. Steele, 11,000 haddock, 600 cod.
Sch. Two Forty, 8000 haddock, 500 cod.
Sch. Sarah, 2000 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. Mary J. Ward, 2000 haddock, 500 cod.
Sch. Massasoit, 8000 haddock, 65,000 cod.
Sch. Annie Perry, 80,000 haddock, 1500 cod.
Sch. Tecumseh, 500 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. A. C. Newhall, 3500 cod.
Sch. Helen B. Thomas, 5000 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. Sylvia M. Nunan, 11,000 cod.
Sch. Mary Cabral, 7000 haddock, 500 cod.
Sch. Rita A. Viator, 3000 haddock, 500 cod.
Sch. Carrie E. Roberts, 7500 haddock, 15,000 cod.
Haddock, \$1.50 to \$2; large cod, \$3.50 to \$4; market cod, \$2 to \$2.50.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. J. W. Lufkin was at Liverpool, N. S., last Thursday. Sch. Buema was also there.

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PREMIER BOND'S DRASTIC ACTION.

American Vessels Inside Three Mile Limit To Be Seized.

IF FOUND WITH BAIT OR SUPPLIES BOUGHT IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Premier Puts Forth a Construction of His Own on [the Treaty of 1818.

A St. John's, N. F., dispatch of Saturday states that Premier Bond has moved in the legislature for the adoption of a new bill against American fishing vessels. It provides that if an American fishing vessel is found within three miles of the coast of Newfoundland, with bait, supplies or outfits purchased within any port in the island, the vessel, equipment, stores and cargo shall be forfeited. It also is provided that the task of proving that the bait, supplies or outfits were not purchased in violation of this act will rest upon the owners of the vessels.

The bill was opposed by the opposition, under the leadership of former Minister of Finance Morine, but a division of the House sustained the premier by a vote of 19 to 5.

In moving for the adoption of the bill, the premier declared that the treaty of 1818 does not give the Americans right to fish in the bays, harbors and creeks of that section of the coast where they were granted certain treaty

privileges. His contention was based upon the fact that the treaty does not specifically state that the bays, harbors and creeks shall be open to American fishermen.

Leader Morine of the opposition moved that the bill be read six months hence, and his motion was seconded by Mr. Cashin, the senior member for Ferryland, who temporarily abandoned the ranks of his party for the purpose of doing so. Mr. Morine contended that the premier's argument in support of his measure was unteachable, and declared that under the terms of the treaty the Americans have the right to land on the island and to do everything necessary to secure cargoes of fish for their vessels.

It can be fairly said that the recent action of Premier Bond was not entirely unexpected, so the receipt of the news as contained in the telegram from St. John's, N. F., in the Boston evening papers did not create any stir

but comparatively little talk as Gloucester vessel owners and fish dealers have a way of going coolly along about their business and not making much talk.

Some dispatches sent out as to their position or feeling regarding this latest action are thought by some to place a wrong construction in the matter. Gloucester has contended that there are times when the bait privilege for bankers and others at Newfoundland has been worth the price of the license, but she has also always, and does now contend that the privilege of securing bait at Newfoundland is not worth the free entry of Newfoundland fish to the United States. On this point she has always been very strong and emphatic and her position on it at this time is unchanged.

The Gloucester fishing interest will go quietly along about its affairs. It will live up to the agreements of the treaty of 1818, and feels that in so doing there will be no chance for any differences or causes for discussion. It should be borne in mind that the treaty of 1818, though affecting Newfoundland, also affects Labrador and Canada, and is a covenant between this country and Great Britain, and not between this country and Newfoundland. Therefore the positions or rulings of Premier Bond in the present case would have to receive the sanction or consent of England to become lawful and in force, and it is believed here that as things are at present that this will not be too easy to secure.

So the Gloucester interests will go along and live up to the provisions of the treaty of 1818, feeling that in so doing they will be acting fully within their rights, as there seems to be a very mistaken idea about many of the salient and most important points of this treaty of 1818.

The TIMES publishes the sections which refer to Newfoundland and this country and which are of interest at this time. The sections are as follows:

"It is agreed between the high contracting parties that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have forever, in common with the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands on the western and northern coasts of New-

foundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Island on the shores of the Magdalen Islands and also on the coasts, bays, harbours and creeks from Mount Joby on the southern coast of Labrador, to, and through the Straights of Belleisle and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company;

"And that the American fishermen shall also have liberty forever, to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, creeks of the southern coast of Newfoundland, here above described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled without previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.

"And the United States hereby renounce, forever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbours, of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America not included within the above mentioned limits: Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors, for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them."

Under the heading "Newfoundland's Blow at New England," the Boston Post this morning has the following strong editorial:

"If the colonial legislature will permit, Sir Robert Bond is going to confiscate every American vessel found within three miles of the Newfoundland coast with bait, supplies and outfits aboard purchased in any of the ports of the island. This is his third step in retaliating against this country for holding up the Hay-Bond treaty.

"First, he ordered that no licenses be issued to American fishermen to buy bait in the island. Next, he decided to place an export tax on fish exported in American vessels. And now he proposes actually to confiscate all of our vessels found with supplies bought in Newfoundland. And it may be shrewdly suspected that he is by no means at the end of his resources.

"He is chagrined not only at the defeat of the treaty, but also because of the manner in which the defeat was accomplished. It turned out that though he had been encouraged from this country to believe that the treaty was at last going to be ratified, it was 'really booked for defeat.

"By an irony of fate it was a Massachusetts man that obtained for the American fishermen their privileges in Newfoundland, and to a

Massachusetts man is chiefly due the present unfortunate situation. John Quincy Adams fought for the treaty of 1818, and Henry Cabot Lodge has so exasperated the Newfoundland government that it proposes, after 87 years, to make it of no account if possible.

"On the face, however, it looks as if Sir Robert Bond were exceeding his authority. The treaty of 1818 exists not between this country and Newfoundland, but between the United States and Great Britain.

"There is and ought to be another chapter to come. The high-handed proceeding threatened by the Newfoundland premier will provoke tremendous resentment in this country if carried into effect. He is playing with fire."